

also by Catesby, but merely in a bibliographic sense, and applied by Catesby to a wholly different plant—as we see it today. This old Plukenet name now became a synonym. To this treatment was added the phrase from Clayton, which was in no sense a name or synonym, but merely a translation into Latin by Gronovius of the original English descriptive notes which accompanied the numbered (and unnumbered) specimens. It is quite evident from the much longer descriptive account of *Ruellia* (Fl. Virg. p. 73) that such descriptive notes were not specific names according to the Linnaean method under which Gronovius worked:

RUELLIA foliis petiolatis, fructu sessili conferto. *Linn. Hort. Cliff.* p. 318. n. 1.

Ruellia strepens, capitulis comosis. *Dill. Hort. Elth.* p. 300. T. 240. f. 321.

Ruelliae Species flore amplo coerulea inferne tubulato, superiore in quinque segmenta expanso, cito marcescente, in summo caule & ad nodos florens, foliis oblongis hirsutis serratis ex adverso binis, vasculo longo rotundo, bicapsulari, semine compresso. *Clayt. n.* 85 & 98⁴².

(To be continued)

SENECIO SMALLII Britton, forma **tristis**, f. nov., ligulis nullis. —VIRGINIA: a single clump at the dry border of "Ram-hole Swamp," Seward Forest, near Triplett, Brunswick Co., May 12, 1945, *Fernald*, no. 14,859 (TYPE in Herb. Gray.).

As I have elsewhere predicted, sooner or later a discoid form may be found in any member of § *Aurei*, so that the character "discoid", as opposed to "radiate", is not a sound one for use in keys.—M. L. FERNALD.

⁴² A description of *Ruellia strepens* was first given by Linnaeus in *Mantissa* 2: 422. 1771.